

As it is well known in the annals of our navy, Commodore Jones, while in command of the sloop-of-war Wasp, after a sharp but hard fought action, captured the British sloop Frolic, his superior in force, as acknowledged by the enemy themselves. Shortly after the action both vessels were captured by the seventy-four Pointers, Commodore Jones being unable to escape in consequence of injuries sustained in his late encounter. The Wasp and Frolic were both taken as prizes to Bermuda, from which place the American officers were sent home, and exchanged. The Wasp was repaired, and fitted out as a British cruiser, and attached to the squadron at that time engaged in the blockade of New York harbor, of which the Pointers was the flagship. While attending to these new duties, the ship and crew met with an awful fate. In the midst of an awful thunder storm, at night, the crew of a ship a few miles distant were started by a tremendous explosion, immediately succeeding a burst of thunder and lightning, when the whole heavens were illuminated in the direction of the Wasp, for a few moments, until night again spread her sable mantle over the troubled waters. The ill-fated Wasp was never again seen, and not till the deep shall yield up its treasures will all the secrets of that fatal night be revealed. The ocean was dotted with fragments, but not a soul survived to tell the tale.

Commodore Jones in relating this anecdote, suggested a reason for the catastrophe. While in command of the Wasp, he was careful that conductors were rigged to every mast; for he considered the ship in special danger from the effects of lightning, as the mizen mast stepped through the magazine. In his engagement with the Frolic, his spars and rigging were much cut to pieces, and in her subsequent repairs at Bermuda by her captors, doubtless the same precautions were not observed. The bolt that struck the mast must have communicated immediately to the magazine, and destroyed at once both crew and ship.

The Florida Indians.

We are exceedingly gratified to see, says the Charleston Standard, that the U. S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, is not disposed either to imitate or to justify the tardy policy of the administration in reference to the Florida Indians. Mr. Sebastian has already reported for that committee.

The report gives a history of the difficulties in Florida with the Seminoles since the time of the treaty of Payne's landing, in 1832; showing the procrastination by the Indians; the war and treaty which followed, and the neglect of the United States to keep the Indians within the limits assigned by the treaty, or to remove them from the State.

The committee, are not a little surprised at the tardy policy of the Government, which has sought to remove the Indians under the full force of a mutual obligation, and yet has allowed them all the advantages of delay contrary to the safety and prosperity of the State.

The committee say that the United States are bound to complete what in 1835 they so unsuccessfully began, and which for a period of eighteen years has allowed within the borders of a sovereign State, a band of persons hostile to her inhabitants, their security and property.

The committee express doubt as to the best mode to secure the speedy and unconditional removal of the Indians from the State. Experience has demonstrated that they enjoy no immunities over the white man in their endurance of fatigue, and that they are susceptible of all the influences which break down repose by quick marches and night attacks on their camping grounds. That whenever these courses have been pursued by a military force, they have been invariably followed by success.

They suggest that troops, accompanied by surveyors be at once sent into the Indian possessions, that the land for each day's march be surveyed, so as to place in possession of the Government a knowledge of its territory, and subject the public lands to such laws of entry as exist elsewhere; and thus such operations would more than ever convince the Indians that the Government is in earnest in their removal.

That at this late period of delay and faithlessness, the committee would urge prompt and decisive measures to be pursued to rid the country of a struggle too long waged, add to give to a sovereign State that peace and quietude, which for so many years she has sought in vain.

PATRIOTIC SCENE.—We were accidentally present at a scene in the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, of deep and stirring interest. It being the 8th of January, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, a motion was made that the flag of the Union, which usually occupied a position over the Speaker's Chair, but which happened to be in one corner of the room at the time, be unfurled and placed in its proper position. Another motion was then made and carried by acclamation, that Gen. R. K. Call, who was observed to be in the hall, be invited to unfurl the flag. The General was an active participant in the bloody field of Chalmette, as aid to the glorious old chief, then in the full vigor of intellectual and physical greatness, and there was, therefore, a striking propriety in the request which was made of him. He complied, gravely and deliberately he advanced, took the flag in his hands, and unfurled it by the side of the Speaker, when such an outbreak of patriotic emotion swelled up from every heart present as has not often been witnessed in that assembly.

The General proceeded briefly, with an eloquence inspired by the exciting recollections of the day, to address the General Assembly, for by this time Senators had flocked in, attracted by the clapping of hands and other demonstrations of gratification which had continued to greet Gen. Call from the first moment he stepped within the bar of the House. After he had concluded, a unanimous invitation was given him to take a seat on the Speaker's stand, which was accepted.

Thus closed one of the most exciting and deeply thrilling scenes which it has ever been our good fortune to witness. May the remembrance never depart from the memories of those who were present, and may we never cease to honor the brave spirits who fought for their country's liberties and rights on that eventful day, when the pride of England's armies—the veterans of Waterloo and of the Peninsular Campaigns, were arrayed against the citizen soldiers of free America.—*Floridaian.*

BILLY BOWLES DEPOSED.—The Charleston Standard says a letter from one of the officers of the army, in Florida, mentions that, by a council of chiefs, which recently assembled at one of their settlements, Billy Bowles had been formally deposed from his chieftainship, on account of having consented, while in Washington, to emigrate with the remnants of the tribe now in Florida. The orator of the tribe has been chosen to fill his place.

THE DEMOCRAT.

"Our Federal Union—it must be preserved."



COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1853.

Mr. H. P. DODD is our authorized agent to obtain new subscriptions to the Democrat and receipt for the same.

JOB PRINTING.

The proprietors of the *Columbus Democrat* are now prepared to do JOB PRINTING of every description, on good materials, with neatness and dispatch; at prices too that must be satisfactory to all.

Democratic State Convention.

In accordance with custom and with the general wish of the Democracy in various portions of the State, notice is hereby given that there will be a DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION held in the city of JACKSON, to nominate candidates for State officers and for a Member of Congress for the State at large (or the entire delegation if the Governor of the State should order the election by the general ticket system) on the

First Monday (the 23 day) of May next.

The Democrats of the several counties are respectfully urged to hold primary meetings to select delegates at the earliest practicable period. It is important that there should be a full reflection of the sentiment of the entire party in the Convention.

Notice to Exchanges.

Will those correspondents who formerly exchanged with the *Primitive Republican* please address their papers to the *Columbus Democrat*, as both offices are united under the latter title.

The favor of our fair correspondent, "ZIE LA," is crowded out of to-day's issue. It shall appear in our next.

The Ladies of the Episcopal Church will hold a Fair on Monday evening next, the 7th inst., at the City Hall.

HON. WM. R. KING.—We are truly happy to learn that Col. W. R. KING has arrived safely at Key West. Telegraphic despatches state that he had a very pleasant voyage and that his health was much improved. In a few days his election to the second office within the gift of the people will be formally announced in Congress, and sincerely do we hope that he will soon return, and at the next session of Congress, be able to enter upon the high functions which his long and faithful career in the Senate has proved him to be so admirably qualified to fulfill.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.—We neglected last week, to notice the new advertisement of our old friends, JAMES JONES & Co. They have on hand an extensive and choice assortment in their line, fresh and genuine, among the best ever brought to this place; and they will receive from the eastern cities constant additions to their supply, sufficient to meet all demands. See their advertisement.

Our correspondent, "A Democrat," comes out decidedly in favor of Col. Renben Davis as the congressional candidate for the state at large. This is all right and proper, and though we have expressed a different preference for a friend, who is no aspirant, our paper shall always be open to any well tempered and well written article on the subject, and we should have published "A Democrat's" communication without one word of comment, but that the tenor of his remarks might lead our readers to suppose that we were incorrect and had done Col. Davis injustice in our incidental allusion last week to his former political associations. We assure our correspondent that we spoke from the record, and that Col. Davis in 1839, was not only looked upon as a whig, but that he was chosen one of the whig leaders, and fought their battles during the whole of the campaign that year. We ourselves heard him on the 2nd day of September, 1839, deliver in the old court-house here, as thorough and decided a whig speech as we ever listened to. We have the evidence of the fact before us, and if "A Democrat" will call in at our office, we will show it to him.

We do not make this statement for the purpose of creating heart-burnings, or reviving unpleasant reminiscences, or with a design to injure Col. Davis, but merely to vindicate the truth of history and place ourself *rectus in curia*—right before our readers. We now let the matter pass.

Masonic.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of Mississippi, which assembled in Jackson on the 17th inst., elected the following Grand Officers for the present year:

J. W. Speight, Aberdeen, Grand Master.
L. V. Dixon, Jackson, Dept. Grand Master.
J. A. Chapman, Paulding, Sen. G. W.
Richard Cooper, Raleigh, Jr. G. W.
B. Yandell, Jackson, G. Treasurer.
Wm. P. Mellen, Natchez, G. Secretary.
W. H. McCord, Decatur, G. Chaplain.
Jno. R. Dickens, Belmont, Sen. G. Deacon.
Geo. M. Powell, Yazoo City, Jr. G. Deacon.
M. R. Ward, Panama, G. Marshal.
R. S. Room, Vicksburg, G. S. Bearer.
E. D. Harvey, Ellisville, G. Pursuivant.
Geo. W. Johnson, Jackson, G. Tyler.

It is stated that the late Amos Lawrence left \$35,000 to his relative, Mrs. Pierce, wife of the President elect.

A New Hotel—The subject continued.

We have said that the old building on the south east corner of Main and Market streets, now occupied by JAMES JONES & SON as the Columbus Hotel, ought to be taken down and a new, extensive and commodious edifice, adapted to Hotel purposes, erected in its place. That such a building is demanded by the travelling wants of the community at large and by the best interests of our city, we think, must be admitted by all. The case is too clear for argument, and the necessity too pressing for delay. The house must be taken down, or it will fall down of itself soon, for it is too old, rickety, and ill-constructed for substantial repairs, and can't be kept up much longer.

We believe the building was erected about a quarter of a century ago. It has been more than eighteen years since we first put up at it, and it had quite an oldish appearance then. It was erected at a time when but little attention was paid among us to the durability, convenience or elegance of structures of any kind. The country was just settling up, the town had been but recently laid off. The in corners, who were flocking in from all quarters, were content to put up in log-cabin or shanties of the rudest construction, barely calculated to keep out the weather and ward off the peltings of the pitiless storm. We ought not to be surprised therefore at the ill-constructed and unwholesome mass of wood, which has the appearance of an old-fashioned Virginia inn, and which occupies the best and most desirable locality for public purposes in town. The wonder is, not that the building should have been erected there at the time it was, but that it should have been suffered to remain there so long.

We say that the locality is the best for a Hotel that could possibly be selected. By reference to KEELER'S map of the town which is, in the main, correct, it will be seen that it is nearly central in position, and is certainly quite central as to the population and business of the place, having an open communication with the whole of Main and Market streets, and fronting each. In addition to this, it is but a short distance from the Artesian well—one of the best, if not the very best in the State—and the capacious and always well filled cistern in the middle of the street, having thus, close at hand, a plenty of the purest water for all ordinary occasions, and the best protection against all accidents by fire. It is in juxtaposition too, with the Market, and that is quite an important consideration in the selection of a locality for a Hotel. There is ample space in the rear for out buildings, offices and kitchens; and the place lies beautifully and compactly in close connection with two well furnished and admirably managed lively stables—that of CAMP SOUTHERLAND, and that of SARGENT. In fact, it is in every respect and for every reason, the very place for a large and splendid hotel. The eyes of the practical, business man has but to glance at it, and he will pronounce it such.

The cost of a well constructed, commodious Hotel building—such as would be an ornament to our town and worthy of the progressive age in which we live—we have assumed would be from \$20,000 to \$30,000, including in the estimate of course all the offices and out buildings. It may be more or less; that would depend upon the taste and prudent consideration of the individual or company who may undertake the enterprise. But in our view of the matter, a liberal, not a stinted outlay in such undertakings is always, in the end, true economy and wise foresight.

A much more important consideration is, will it pay?—will the investment be a safe and profitable one? We have no hesitation in asserting that it most assuredly will, and such is the opinion of every intelligent man, with whom we have conversed upon the subject. We don't know exactly what is the present rate of custom at each of the three taverns in town, but it is certain, we think, that the amount of travelling through this section of the country is four-fold greater than it was some years ago, and it is increasing with astonishing rapidity. Let any of our old citizens spend a few hours at any time at Jones', and observe the number of stages that arrive and leave every day, and almost every hour of the day, most of them generally well filled, and they will be convinced of the fact. Besides, the improved management and increased comfort of the new hotel would certainly attract a much larger number of regular boarders. We don't know, but we should judge that it would be a pretty safe calculation to estimate that the proprietors would net some 20 per cent per annum on the capital invested.

Another consideration—and it is an important one, admitted by all—is, a town in one sense is known and appreciated by the character of its Hotels. Its schools, academies and churches—and in these respects no town in the State exceeds, if any equals Columbus—give it a reputation for learning, intelligence, morality and piety; its Hotels, for bodily comfort, good living and orderly management. A well arranged and well conducted Hotel has a magnetic influence on all around it, and draws troops of strangers from a distance.

We have said that the enterprise, if it be started at all, ought to be commenced at once.—The reasons for this are too obvious to require explanation. It is certain now from the recent action of the people of the County, that we shall soon have a branch railroad leading from the town. The general agent for the Mobile and Ohio railroad, Mr. JOHN CHILDS, calculates that it will be completed in about twelve months. Now, if the proposed building be commenced immediately, we should think it might also be completed in about that time, and it would certainly be a glorious conjuncture to have the new Hotel opened and the cars started on the railroad on the same day. It would mark a bright era in our history, and in its results would make Columbus, what the God of Nature designed her to be, the Queen City of old Mississippi—with a peer and without a rival.

The Work Done at Last!!!

The following result of the vote on last Monday announces the gratifying and honorable fact that the people of this county, after a "sober second thought" and two unsuccessful trials, have at last consented to contribute by tax to the completion of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

We announce the result with much pleasure from our honest conviction, that those who sustained the measure will never have cause to regret it, while those who opposed it will eventually become converts by the benefits which they themselves will experience from it.

The question presented for decision on last Monday was whether the County of Lowndes would subscribe for One Hundred and Sixty five Thousand Dollars worth of stock in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, said sum to be paid in five annual installments, and to be raised by levying a special Tax upon the persons and property of the said People of Lowndes County, in the respective years in which said installments fall due, according to the provisions of the act of the Legislature of this State, approved March 6th 1850, and the act approved March fourth, 1852, amendatory thereto, and which said sum subscribed for stocks as aforesaid, shall be applied by said Company as follows—to-wit: Ninety Thousand Dollars shall be applied to the construction of the Main Trunk, of said Railroad through the county of Lowndes and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars for the construction of the Branch Railroad from the town of Columbus to some point of said Main Trunk in said county.

The following is the official vote, by which it will be seen that the proposition was carried by more than two-thirds majority.

	For Tax.	No Tax.
Columbus,	512	50
Calcedonia,	64	58
Crawfordville,	33	44
Prairie Hill,	18	21
West Point,	9	31
Barton,	15	36
Moore's Bluff,	23	22
Nashville,	10	21
Snell's Shop,	40	16
Janison's Mill,	16	13
Swearingen's,	21	19
Total,	761	351

MOBILE, ALA.—MORE GOOD NEWS OF OUR RAILROAD.—We had the pleasure yesterday, says the Mobile Advertiser of seeing a letter from Mr. Campbell, the Tennessee Director of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, conveying the most gratifying intelligence.

Madison county, Tenn., has just subscribed for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—of stock in the company, the official certificate of which accompanied the letter.

Sixty-eight and a quarter miles of the road are now under contract in that State, the contractors all taking one-half of the amount of their bids in the stock of the company.

Items by the Europa.

The election for Parliament in consequence of the change of ministry was over and the old members had been re-elected.

It is reported that Lord Clarendon will supersede Lord John Russell in the Foreign Office before Easter.

The Manchester Commercial Association petitioned the Foreign Office to remonstrate against the arbitrary interference of the Emperor of Morocco with trade on his coast.

The Ladies of Leeds had adopted an address on slavery. A meeting of the American ladies at Milan Italy has sent a spirited reply to the Duchess of Sutherland's address.

Winston J. Towbridge is appointed Consul at Barbadoes.

Lord St. Germain had been inaugurated Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The quarterly returns of the revenue show an increase for the quarter of £703,000, and for the year of £279,000. Every item of revenue increased except the customs.

France.—The ministers of Austria Russia and Prussia had presented their credentials to Louis Napoleon.

The Com. firmly refused to use the term "Brother" but compromised the matter by writing "Mon cher amie." All the continental powers had recognized Napoleon's Government.

The Pope's nuncio to the Emperor replied as follows: "I trust under Divine Providence to be able to develop the prosperity of France, to secure the peace of Europe."

Murat had demanded 12,000,000 francs for the crown prince of King Murat, with compound interest, but Napoleon declines paying the interest.

La Patrie denies the story that the French had taken possession of the Insurance Companies.

The Widow of Count D'Orsay had married the Hon. Chas. Spencer.

Fresh trouble had occurred in Algeria attended with more fighting.

Belgium.—The Brussels police had ordered that the funeral of Madame Kosuth should take place during the night.

CULTURE OF SUGAR AND COTTON IN CALIFORNIA.—We are informed by an officer in the army, just returned from the Gila and Colorado, that the valleys of those rivers are as has often been asserted, well adapted to the culture of the cotton and sugar plants. During his stay there he had ample opportunity of observing practical demonstrations of the fact so far as cotton is concerned. It is already known that the Indians of these regions possess a limited knowledge of the science of agriculture, and that they cultivate, in their rude way cotton for their own use, which they convert into a coarse cloth, in a manner peculiar to themselves. The fertility of the soil is unsurpassed anywhere, and it is demonstrated, that sugar and cotton can be produced as successfully on the Gila, and Colorado, as in Louisiana or Texas. We hope to see the attention of some enterprising citizens turned practically to the subject. It is certainly worthy of consideration.

Alta California.

A LADY SCULPTOR.—Miss Harriet Homer, of Boston, now at Rome, under the tuition of Mr. Gibson, has modelled already a large bust of Venus, to Gibson's infinite admiration and delight. It is said he takes all Rome to see it, and says there is not a sculptor in Rome who could do better, while there are many who could not approach it.

"Five years ago this day," says a writer in Frazier's London Magazine, "Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was three years in arrest of rent in the parish of St. James. He could not pay his tailor's or his upholsterer's or his wine merchant's bill, or meet one half of his engagements in the city or at the West End."

Correspondence of the Democrat.

Banking in the District of Columbia—Remarks of Mr. Freeman—Congress—Bills, &c.—House and Bill.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 24th, 1853.

We have so many specimens of bogus banking in the District of Columbia—the central focus of power, where public rogues and secret plunderers "most do congregate"—that it is almost impossible to enumerate them. But during the past week Congress has passed a bill that will shortly make a scatterment among the small note issues. It is a bill "to suppress the issuance of a less denomination than \$5; under a penalty of fine and imprisonment." During the discussion of the bill, quite an animated dialogue took place between Mr. FREEMAN (democrat) from the third district, Mississippi, and several other members of the House, in which Mississippi was ably defended. As it will be interesting to our readers, I will give you a sketch of it; the chair stated that the question was on the amendment of Mr. FREEMAN, offered yesterday, and that he was entitled to the floor, when Mr. FREEMAN rose, and said:

Mr. Chairman, it has been suggested to me that my amendment would entirely prevent the circulation of bank notes of the necessary for State within the District, and perhaps that would be the right intention of the amendment. I propose, therefore, to modify it in this way:

Provided, That this act shall not be so construed as to prohibit the ordinary circulation within this District of bank notes above the denomination of ten dollars, issued by the legally authorized banking institutions within the several States of this Union, and brought here in the ordinary course of trade.

I simply propose this as an addition to the amendment I offered yesterday, as a substitute for the whole bill. Mr. Chairman, it has been my experience, and I doubt not it has been the experience of every lawyer who has had anything to do with the execution of the criminal law in the several States of the Union, that when the Legislature attempts to do very specific in detail, this bill does, with regard to the great variety of matters, you remember the ends of justice. Now, here is a long bill, the object of which is not to cure the evil entirely, but merely to suppress small evils while larger ones are untouched. I undertook yesterday to show that there was no necessity for State within the District, so far as the inhabitants of this District were concerned. The daily issues from the Treasury of the United States alone are sufficient to supply the ordinary needs of the community. I am told that the expenses of the officers about this Government alone amount to upwards of \$2,000,000 a year; and that for the purpose of carrying out the laws, there is a population of about forty-three thousand inhabitants. So, there is no population of this number upon the face of the earth which has \$2,000,000 per annum of gold and silver currency devoted to their particular benefit.

Here he was interrupted by Mr. AVRETT, of Virginia, who denied that the friends of the bill advocated a paper currency in the District. He stated that Mississippi felt the evils of Banking and was now reforming; and then related an anecdote about a thief, who once robbed a man of his pocket-book, and after extracting the North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia notes, handed him back the Mississippi bank notes, stating that they were unfit to steal. The following dialogue then ensued:

Mr. FREEMAN. Very likely the gentleman has heard that story, and has heard similar ones of all the banking institutions in the country. But I will ask him if the banks of Virginia did not at the same time suspend specie payment, and was his currency then fit to steal?

Mr. AVRETT. But if the banks in Virginia did at one time suspend payment, they only followed the example of Mississippi, without having gone so far in their excess or lawlessness.

Mr. FREEMAN. Then did the courts of law and the officers in Virginia, like those in Mississippi, turn round and place the heads of those banking institutions upon the judicial gallows as did the State of Mississippi?

Mr. AVRETT. Did they do that? They did not.

Mr. FREEMAN. They did not do it. They go home and violate your honor, and not laugh at Mississippi until you have done so. The gentleman had better preach morality to Virginia than to get up here and attempt to throw odium on Mississippi.

Mr. AVRETT. Such was not my purpose. I ask leave of my friend to correct him. It was not my design to throw odium upon his State. I glory in the fact that she has crushed that system, and I would like every State in the Union to follow her example. She has done nobly. She has followed, and I wish to God every other State would go as far as she has done. I glory in the reform she has accomplished. I glory in it, because it proves the necessity of standing up unflinchingly against a swindling paper currency, and especially one that is perpetuated notwithstanding the positive prohibitions of law.

Mr. FREEMAN. The gentleman's explanation is satisfactory; but I hope he will not repeat the same story again until Virginia has followed the example of Mississippi in the bankruptcy of the banking system.

I have little more to say to my friend from Virginia. He says this bill of his does not recognize the existence of notes above ten dollars. Now, he admits that these little notes are a very great source of grievance, and will go any length to break up the system of issuing them, but as soon as they grow up to five or ten dollars, they are a very convenient thing, and are not to be interfered with. The gentleman must see that the same authority that issues the one, three, or one hundred dollar note, also issues the ten, twenty, fifty, or one hundred dollar note. The great objection to this bill is that it allows a great measure to pervade this District with impunity, while the lesser nuisance, it is.

"To let every honest hand a whip."

To let the rabble roused through the world." This is but a short sketch of Mr. FREEMAN'S remarks, but it serves to show his sound Democracy, and that he is always able and willing to defend his State from odium, come from what quarter it may. The State of Mississippi should be proud of such a representative in the National Congress, and it will be to the people's advantage to see that he is returned.

Congress is now in full blast, and as only six weeks of the session remain, a powerful business will be transacted. The Deficiency bill, the Army bill, the Post Office bill, the General Appropriation bill, and many private bills will be passed at this session. The Homestead bill will be acted on the 26th inst., but it is more than probable it will not be allowed to pass.

Hon. STEPHEN ARMS, will address the Senate on the occasion.

Yours, JENKS.

THE GARDINER CLAIM.—We observe from Washington papers that a portion of the commission appointment by the Government to search for Gardiner's silver mine in Mexico, have reached that city. They came in the British steamer from Vera Cruz to Havana, thence in steamer Isabel to Charleston. Gardiner remained in Charleston.

Their report has not transpired, but it is said will confirm the report that no mine could be found by the commissioners, though they traveled sixteen hundred miles in search of it. Harbors, and other Americans returned with the commissioners. Senator Soule, chairman of the Gardiner claim committee, will give the subject early attention. The Charleston Courier says that Mr. May and his colleagues have brought witnesses with them to prove that the claim is a great humbug.

It is stated that Gardiner's trial will proceed as soon as the facts already ascertained are communicated to the District Attorney.

Congressional.

MONDAY, Jan. 24th. SENATE.—A message was received from the President in relation to the award of Louis Napoleon in the case of the brig General Armstrong; also, transmitting correspondence in relation to the claims of Great Britain to the Mesopotamia coast, or any portion of Honduras. The bill to provide for a reorganization of the navy was taken up and made the special order for Wednesday, February 2.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill to repeal an act concerning tonnage duties on Spanish vessels. Mr. Mallory addressed the Senate thereon, but without concluding gave way to a motion to proceed to the consideration of executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House devoted its session for the most part to the consideration of private bills, some of which—for the relief of Abigail Stratford, Ann C. Belknap, Nathan Weston, Frances B. Gardner, and John W. Gwynne—were passed, and the balance were appropriately referred. Mr. Carter, by leave, reported, from the Committee on Patents, bill to provide for the publication of a proper Patent Office digest, &c., and authorizing the employment of additional officers in the Patent Office bureau to that end, which passed.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25th.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the expenses of the national armories, and the number of arms made and repaired thereat during the year ending 30th June, 1852.

Mr. Cass submitted a resolution calling upon the Committee on Foreign Relations to report whether any measures should be taken by the Senate in relation to the declaration annexed to the ratification on the part of Great Britain of the Clayton Bulwer treaty.

The bill from the House to prevent frauds upon the treasury of the United States was taken up, amended, and passed.

Mr. Soule spoke at length on the subject of American policy as regards foreign nations. He was followed by Mr. Cass, and Mr. Seward obtained the floor for to-morrow; when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker laid before the House the President's message, in reply to the resolution some time since passed, calling for information concerning claims advanced by United States custom-house officers on the treasury for extra compensation; which, with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Darby, by leave, introduced a bill granting the right of way to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad through certain government reservations (lots) in St. Louis, and Jefferson Barracks; which was passed. The New York mint bill was next taken up, and Mr. Seymour, of New York, and Mr. Brooks addressed the House in its favor. The morning hour having expired before the close of the speech of Mr. Brooks, the rules were suspended, and the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, in the chair.) The committee having again taken up the deficiency bill, it was debated by many members for the balance of the day.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26th.

SENATE.—After the usual morning business, the homestead bill was taken up and made the order of the day for Thursday, February 3d.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution declaratory of the views of the United States respecting colonization on the North American continent by European powers, and respecting the island of Cuba; which was debated at length by Messrs. Seward, Cass, Mallory, Gwin, Hale, Mason, Underwood, Shields Butler, and others. Without disposing of the subject the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—After a speech from Mr. Brooks in favor of the New York mint bill, various questions upon it were put by yeas and nays, and it was finally rejected. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, in the chair,) wherein the deficiency bill was again taken up, and the balance of the day's session was devoted to the further consideration of various amendments to that bill. The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27th.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a report of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, respecting the assay office in California; also, a report of the Secretary of War, showing the expenditures from the appropriations for the contingent expenses of that department.

The resolutions submitted by Mr. Cass on Tuesday last, in relation to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, was taken up, and debated at some length by Messrs. Mangum, Bell, Mason, Hale, and others